

## SOME NEW SOUTH AMERICAN BIRDS.

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During the course of various recent systematic researches in the bird collection of the United States National Museum, the following South American species and subspecies, apparently new, were incidentally brought to light. They for the most part belong to the Tyrannidae and other mesomyodian families. In several instances the specimens had been for a long time in the United States National Museum collection, but either undetermined or misidentified.

For privileges of investigation and publication, as well as for many accessory courtesies, the thanks of the author are due Mr. Ridgway, the curator of the division. In three cases where material from other museums forms the basis of description, indebtedness to the proper source is acknowledged.

### Family FORMICARIIDÆ.

#### THAMNOPHILUS TEPHROGASTER, new species.

*Chars. sp.*—Similar to *Thamnophilus caeruleescens* in form and general color, but differs in having the abdomen and crissum pale slate gray instead of white, the lower tail-coverts barred with blackish.

*Description.*—Type, adult male, No. 32846, U.S.N.M.; Bahia, Brazil. Pileum, nape, and middle of back black, the latter with large concealed spots of pure white; remainder of upper surface, the superciliary stripe, sides of head and neck slate color, the lores and auriculars mixed with blackish; tail black, broadly tipped with white, and with a bar, or lengthened spot, on the middle of the exterior web of each of the outer rectrices; wings fuscous, the secondaries margined externally with slate color, the primaries narrowly with white, the superior wing-coverts all black with broad white tips; lower surface slate gray, paler posteriorly, where obsolete barred with grayish; crissum light slate gray, barred rather indistinctly with slaty blackish; lining of wing grayish white. Length of wing, 71 mm.; tail, 66 mm.; exposed culmen, 13.5 mm.; tarsus, 23 mm.; middle toe, 14 mm.

This new *Thamnophilus* has apparently hitherto been confounded

with *Thamnophilus caeruleescens*, from which, however, it is at least subspecifically distinct. All the specimens we have seen are from Brazil, and are quite uniform in characters, though some of them are more plainly barred on the lower tail-coverts than is the type; and while the present form may ultimately prove to be but the geographical representative of *T. caeruleescens* in Brazil, there is at present no evidence of intergradation. From *Thamnophilus naevius*, with which it agrees in general appearance, it differs in decidedly shorter, weaker bill, somewhat paler abdomen, and broader bar on the median portion of the outermost rectrix. A female, apparently belonging to this new species, has a shorter bill than the same sex of *T. naevius*, is appreciably less rufescent above, with the tail, particularly on the middle feathers, more blackish; and in place of the dull, grayish ochraceous of *naevius*, is conspicuously rufous below, anteriorly shaded with olive.

This form seems never to have received a name, since *Thamnophilus caeruleescens* Vieillot,<sup>1</sup> and *Thamnophilus auratus* of the same author,<sup>2</sup> both based on Paraguay specimens, as well as *Thamnophilus ventralis* Selater,<sup>3</sup> all refer undoubtedly to the white-vented bird. It is barely possible that *Thamnophilus pileatus* Swainson<sup>4</sup> is the immature male of the bird here described, but unless considerable allowance is to be made for error of description this seems not to be the case.

### Family FURNARIIDÆ.

#### SYNALLAXIS SPIXI NOTIUS, new subspecies.

*Chars. subsp.*—Similar to *Synallaxis spixi spixi*, but much more grayish above; sides, flanks, and crissum grayish, or but very slightly rufescent.

*Description.*—Type, adult male, No. 55783, U.S.N.M.; Conchitas, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, November, 1868; William H. Hudson. Crown and forehead bright chestnut; rest of upper parts dark grayish brown, somewhat rufescent on the back; tail similar, but slightly darker; wings fuscous, margined externally with olive, the median and lesser coverts chestnut, the greater series edged with the same; sides of head and neck, including supraorbital region, deep brownish gray; center of chin and throat black with silvery gray tips of many of the feathers; remainder of lower surface down to the breast brownish gray; abdomen pale brownish gray, the sides and crissum much darker and with a very slight tinge of rufous; lining of wing buff. Length of wing, 49 mm.; tail, 71 mm.;<sup>5</sup> exposed culmen, 14 mm.; tarsus, 19 mm.; middle toe, 13 mm.

<sup>1</sup> Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat., III, 1816, p. 311.

<sup>2</sup> Iden, p. 312.

<sup>3</sup> Edinburgh New Philos. Journ., new ser., I, 1855, p. 244.

<sup>4</sup> Zool. Journ., II, 1825, p. 91.

<sup>5</sup> Tail imperfect.

The type of *Synallaxis spixi* came from Brazil, and it is on the strength of comparison with birds from that country that the present separation is made. A specimen from Paraguay seems to be somewhat intermediate, though agreeing substantially with Brazilian birds.

**XENICOPSIS PERCNOPTERUS, new species.**

*Chars. sp.*—Allied to *Xenicopsis oleagineus*, but more rufescent throughout; upper surface somewhat darker, superciliary more deeply ochraceous; breast more strongly tinged with ochraceous; lining of wing darker.

*Description.*—Type, adult male, No. 177706, U.S.N.M.: Alto da Serra, Brazil, August 8, 1899; J. Lima. Upper parts uniform reddish olive brown, a little paler on the rump and upper tail-coverts, the feathers with slightly darker margins, producing an obsolete squamate effect; wings like the back but more rufescent; tail plain chestnut; superciliary stripe deep ochraceous; lores ochraceous, mixed with olive brown; cheeks, sides of head and neck olive brown, inclining to blackish, with broad shaft streaks of buffy and white; chin and upper throat pale buff, the feathers all tipped with olive; remainder of lower surface olive brown, rather lighter than that of the upper parts, streaked broadly and sharply with buffy white and ochraceous, these markings narrow on flanks, sides, and crissum; lining of wing deep fulvous; inner margins of remiges dull ochraceous. Length of wing, 79 mm.; tail, 73 mm.;<sup>1</sup> exposed culmen, 18 mm.; tarsus, 22 mm.; middle toe, 18.5 mm.

In the character of the streaking below this new species agrees with both *Xenicopsis oleagineus* and *Xenicopsis acritus*,<sup>2</sup> differing further from the latter in its decidedly more rufescent color both above and below, and in the strongly buffy instead of yellowish shade of the light areas on the breast and lower throat. There is no difficulty in distinguishing the present species from *Xenicopsis rufosuperciliatus*, since the much more distinctly streaked, less rufescent lower surface, the paler superciliary stripe, with the much darker, more olive upper parts, serve to separate it almost at a glance. There seems to be little if any difference in size between any of the five closely allied species, *Xenicopsis rufosuperciliatus*, *X. oleagineus*, *X. cubanisi*, *X. acritus*, and *X. percnopterus*.

Family TYRANNIDÆ.

**OCHTHOECA RUFIMARGINATA ACROPHILA, new subspecies.**

*Chars. subsp.*—Similar to *Ochthoeca rufimarginata rufimarginata*, but entire upper surface rufescent instead of sooty brown.

*Description.*—Type, adult male, No. 32915, U.S.N.M.; Rio Napo.

<sup>1</sup>Tail not fully grown.

<sup>2</sup>Oberholser, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, XIV, 1901, p. 187.

Ecuador. Pileum bister brown; rest of upper parts mummy brown; tail plain fuscous, edged externally with the color of the back; wings fuscous, the lesser and median coverts mummy brown, the latter broadly tipped with dull rufous; the greater series bister, tipped as the median series; outer webs of the secondaries with narrow dull rufous margins, those of the innermost more extensive and somewhat paler; superciliary stripe brownish white; lores and auriculars like the pileum; cheeks brownish white; chin and upper throat dull white; sides of breast mummy brown, the breast pale brownish; remainder of lower surface pale dusky brownish yellow, the sides rather duller; lining of wing light yellowish. Length of wing, 64 mm.; tail, 66 mm.; exposed culmen, 10 mm.; tarsus, 20.5 mm.; middle toe, 10.5 mm.

The differences characterizing this new form are not such as may be graphically described, but they are nevertheless quite apparent on comparison of specimens. The rufescent hue pervading the upper parts is prevalent also on the sides of the breast and adjacent portion of the neck, invading as well to an appreciable extent the brownish suffusion of the breast. The two races appear to be alike in size.

The type of *Ochthoeca rufimarginata*, which has been examined in the American Museum of Natural History, came from Quito Valley, and represents apparently the bird found on the central and western Andes, while this new form, evidently but a subspecies, is its representative on the eastern slope of these mountains.

#### MECOCERCULUS ALUTUS, new species.

*Chars. sp.*—Similar to *Mecocerculus stictopterus*, but considerably paler, more brownish above, as well as on sides of head and neck.

*Description.*—Type, No. 42422, American Museum of Natural History, collection of George N. Lawrence; Ecuador. Pileum dull brownish gray; remaining upper parts a medium shade of olive brown, the upper tail-coverts noticeably paler and more brownish; wings and tail fuscous, margined with the color of the back, the greater and median wing-coverts broadly tipped with yellowish white, producing two wing-bars; a broad superciliary stripe white; lores and a small postocular streak dark brown; cheeks and sides of neck dull brownish white; under surface white, anteriorly washed with brownish, the sides, flanks, and crissum tinged with yellowish; lining of wing yellowish white. Length of wing, 59 mm.; tail, 52 mm.; exposed culmen, 7 mm.; tarsus, 17.5 mm.; middle toe, 9 mm.

The single specimen of this bird differs so greatly from examples of *Mecocerculus stictopterus* that its distinctness seems to be certain. It may, however, ultimately prove to be but a subspecies, although evidently a very well-marked one.

The type is the only specimen examined, and for permission to describe it the writer is indebted to the authorities of the American Museum of Natural History, through Dr. J. A. Allen.

## MECOCERCULUS STICTOPTERUS EUPLASTUS, new subspecies.

*Chars. subsp.*.—Similar to *Mecocerculus stictopterus stictopterus*, but plumbeous of pileum less tinged with brownish; upper surface of body olive green instead of olive brown; sides of head somewhat paler.

*Description.*.—Type, adult male, No. 159818, U.S.N.M.: Maraynioc, Peru, September 1, 1892; J. Kalinowski. Crown plumbeous; remainder of upper parts olive green; tail fuscous, margined with the color of the back; wings sepia brown, the lesser coverts and innermost secondaries edged with dull olive green, the greater and median wing-coverts and innermost secondaries broadly tipped with buffy white, the remaining wing-quills with external margins of pale olive brown; sides of head dull slate gray, the cheeks mixed with whitish; superciliary stripe white; sides of neck anteriorly grayish above, whitish below, posteriorly dull olive green; lower parts white, the throat and breast shaded with grayish, the sides, flanks, and crissum washed with yellowish; lining of wing pale sulphur yellow. Length of wing, 65 mm.; tail, 59 mm.; exposed culmen, 8 mm.; tarsus, 18 mm.; middle toe, 10 mm.

While possibly a distinct species, this new form so resembles true *Mecocerculus stictopterus* from Ecuador as to appear the subspecific representative of that species in Peru. It is, however, determinable at sight by the very different color of the back. The size of both forms appears to be nearly or quite the same.

## RHYNCHOCYCLUS SCOTIUS, new species.

*Chars. sp.*.—Similar to *Rhynchocyclus sulphureescens*, but bill broader; upper parts rather duller olive green; edgings of wings and tail less yellowish, this most apparent on the wing-coverts; entire lower surface darker, more dingy, even the median portion of abdomen considerably shaded with olivaceous; lining of wing of a deeper, more olive yellow.

*Description.*.—Type (sex unknown), No. 59181, U.S.N.M.: Brazil (exact locality unknown). Above olive green, the head and nape noticeably shaded with slate color; wings and tail fuscous, margined exteriorly with olive green, this on the remiges and greater wing-coverts more yellowish; lores dusky; supraloral stripe dull white; chin and cheeks dull grayish, mixed with olive green and slaty; auriculars anteriorly olive green, posteriorly blackish; sides of neck olive green; rest of under surface dull grayish olive yellow, brighter on the central abdomen, the crissum tinged with ochraceous; lining of wing olivaceous yellow, the axillars clear sulphur yellow. Length of wing, 66.5 mm.; tail, 60 mm.; exposed culmen, 11 mm.; tarsus, 18 mm.; middle toe, 10 mm.

The single specimen on which is based the above description is unfortunately without further locality than "Brazil," but it is certainly

different from *Rhynchoocyclus sulphureus*, with which it alone needs comparison. From all of a good series of *sulphureus* it differs as we have noted.

PERISSOTRICCUS, new genus.

*Chars. gen.*—Similar to *Orchilus* Cabanis, but tail very much shorter—less than half of wing, and not decidedly longer than tarsus. Type, *Todirostrum caudatum* d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye.

The species commonly known as *Orchilus caudatus* differs so much from the type of the genus in which it has been placed that its formal separation seems advisable. In addition to the structural characters above given may be added the very different pattern of coloration—unstreaked below, lacking the blackish auricular spot, and with a cinereous or blackish crown. The species are:

*Perissotriccus caudatus* (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye).

*Perissotriccus atricapillus* (Lawrence).

HEMITRICCUS PAMMICTUS, new species.

*Chars. sp.*—Similar to *Hemitriccus diops*, but upper parts more greenish olive; throat, cheeks, sides, flanks, and crissum much tinged with yellowish olive; edgings of wing-quills more yellowish; wings with two pale yellow bars; bill more compressed.

*Description.*—Type, adult (sex unknown), No. 23967, U.S.N.M., South America [probably some part of southeastern Brazil], cruise of the *Delaware*; Dr. G. R. Horner. Upper surface olive green, rather paler on the rump; tail fuscous, margined with the color of the back; wings fuscous, edged externally with olive green—this on the quills more yellowish—the innermost secondaries tipped with yellowish white; the greater and median coverts broadly tipped with light yellow, forming two wing-bars; lores, eye ring, and ill-defined superciliary stripe dull yellowish white; cheeks pale olive yellow; sides of neck dull light olive green; chin and throat pale dingy olive yellow; remainder of lower surface dull white, the breast tinged with brownish buff, the sides, flanks, and crissum shaded with olive yellow; lining of wing sulphur yellow. Length of wing, 50 mm.; tail, 48 mm.; exposed culmen, 9 mm.; tarsus, 17.5 mm.; middle toe, 9 mm.

The single specimen of this new species has been for a long time in the National Museum, and has been labeled *Phylloscartes ventralis*, but apparently is not even generically identical, as a comparison of specimens readily proves. In fact, it is much nearer *Hemitriccus diops* than to any other species, though having rather a more narrow bill, in this respect being somewhat intermediate between *Hemitriccus* and *Phylloscartes*. In coloration it differs conspicuously from *Phylloscartes ventralis* in having the abdomen white instead of yellow, and in being generally paler throughout.

## POGONOTRICCUS ALLENI, new species.

*Chars. sp.*.—Similar to *Pogonotriccus plumbeiceps*, but smaller, the yellow of lower parts deeper and more greenish, the chin yellowish instead of whitish, the auriculars with a black posterior band, the plumbeous of head somewhat darker, the green of upper surface brighter.

*Description.*.—Type, No. 71758, American Museum of Natural History; Rio Cauca, United States of Colombia, June, 1898; J. H. Batty. Crown and occiput deep plumbeous with a slight brownish tinge; rest of upper surface bright olive green; tail fuscous, edged with olive green; wings fuscous, the lesser coverts margined with olive green, the median and greater coverts with greenish yellow, forming two wing bars, the secondaries similarly edged, the primaries more narrowly with the same color; lores and ill-defined superciliary stripe grayish white, mixed with slaty plumbeous; eye ring grayish white; subocular area mixed plumbeous and whitish; anterior auriculars dull sulphur yellow, this succeeded posteriorly by a black band; supra-auricular region with a dull white spot, contiguous to the end of superciliary stripe; sides of neck olive green like the back; entire lower surface deep greenish yellow, clearest posteriorly, much overlaid with olive green on the breast, duller and paler on the chin and upper throat; axillars and under wing-coverts pale yellow; inner margins of wing-quills yellowish white. Wing, 57 mm.; tail, 52 mm.; exposed culmen, 8 mm.; tarsus, 14.5 mm.; middle toe, 7.5 mm.

The single specimen on which this new species is based was originally identified as *Pogonotriccus plumbeiceps*, but it so greatly differs from that species, with the type of which it has been compared, that there is not the slightest doubt of its distinctness; and furthermore it seems not to agree with any described form. In general appearance it is a much brighter colored bird than *P. plumbeiceps*, this particularly conspicuous on the upper parts and about the head. There is much more blackish and slaty on the sides of the head; the more deeply yellowish wing margins are broader; the anterior ear-coverts are deep yellow; the crissum is darker yellow; the breast much more strongly shaded with olive. From *Pogonotriccus zeledoni* it differs in much the same respects, yet even more decidedly; and it may be distinguished from *P. eximius* by its larger size, slaty plumbeous crown and occiput, more yellowish edgings of the wings, slightly ashy chin and slaty mixture in the white of lores and superciliary stripe.

This fine new species is with great pleasure dedicated to Dr. J. A. Allen, through whose kindness the privilege of publishing this description is accorded, and to whom further the writer owes much for favors past and present.

## SIRYSTES SIBILATOR ATIMASTUS, new subspecies.

*Chars. subsp.*.—Similar to *Sirystes sibilator sibilator*, but slightly smaller; the upper parts lighter and more grayish; the lower surface somewhat paler; the rump distinctly whitish.

*Description.*.—Type, adult male, No. 129412, U.S.N.M.; Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil, March 13, 1885: H. H. Smith. Crown and occiput dull black; upper tail-coverts dark sepia brown, edged with grayish; remainder of upper surface olive gray, the feathers with median streaks of dark brown, broadest on the back and scapulars, the rump white, washed with yellowish gray; tail blackish brown, margined with buffy; wings blackish brown, the lesser and median coverts edged with dark olive gray, rather paler on the latter, the greater series, with the secondaries, margined with grayish white; lores, cheeks, and auriculars brownish slate color; sides of neck medium gray, with a wash of greenish; chin, breast, and throat pale dull gray; rest of lower surface white, the sides washed with yellowish; under wing-coverts light gray with brownish centers; axillars pale yellow. Length of wing, 91 mm.; tail, 79 mm.; exposed culmen, 16 mm.; tarsus, 20 mm.; middle toe and claw, 12 mm.

The most conspicuous character distinguishing the present form from true *sibilator* is the distinctly whitish rump. In this respect *S. s. atimastus* approaches *Sirystes albocinereus*, but differs in the conspicuously streaked upper surface, though suggesting that *albocinereus* may ultimately prove to be only subspecifically separable.

## Family TROGLODYTIDÆ.

## THRYOPHILUS ALBIPECTUS BOGOTENSIS Hellmayr.

*Thryophilus albipectus bogotensis* HELLMAYR, Verhandl. k. k. Zool.-bot. Gesellschaft, Wien, 1901, pp. 770, 774.

*Chars. sp.*.—Similar to *Thryophilus albipectus* Cabanis, but bill rather longer; entire upper parts, including wings and tail, very much darker; streaking on cheeks more conspicuous; sides of head and neck more grayish; throat and breast more tinged with brownish; flanks and crissum more deeply rufous.

*Description.*.—Adult female, No. —,<sup>1</sup> collection of Carnegie Museum; Don Diego, Santa Marta, Colombia, May 12, 1901; Mrs. H. H. Smith. Above deep reddish brown, rather paler on rump and upper tail-coverts; tail chestnut, barred with blackish; wings fuscous, the lesser and median coverts like the back, the greater series, tertials, and external webs of other wing-quills finely barred with the same color; superciliary stripe dull white, lores and postocular stripe dull brown, the former mixed with whitish; cheeks, auriculars, and post-auricular

<sup>1</sup>Not numbered.



region grayish white, conspicuously streaked by feather margins of dark brown; throat and breast dull brownish white, the breast laterally much tinged with ochraceous; sides of body, flanks, lower abdomen, and crissum rufous, brighter posteriorly; lining of wing dull brownish white. Length of wing, 60 mm.; tail, 42 mm.; exposed culmen, 15.5 mm.; tarsus, 23 mm.; middle toe, 15.5 mm.

The above-described species differs from *Thryophilus longirostris* of Brazil in its much shorter bill and tail, darker upper surface, more rufescent crown, conspicuous streaking of cheeks and auriculars, whitish breast and center of abdomen. It is only subspecifically distinct from *Thryophilus albipectus*, although our material does not indicate intergradation. *Thryophilus albipectus bogotensis* is evidently the bird identified as *Thryophilus leucotis* by Dr. Sharpe,<sup>1</sup> but is certainly not the *Thriothorus leucotis* of Lafresnaye. In the original description of *leucotis*<sup>2</sup> the cheeks are given as pure white, unmarked, which character, as well as the color of the upper parts, clearly is inapplicable to Dr. Sharpe's bird from Venezuela or to the present one from Colombia; but *leucotis* is apparently the bird now known as *Thryophilus galbraithii* Lawrence.<sup>3</sup> Dr. Sharpe synonymizes *Thryothorus albipectus* Cabanis<sup>4</sup> with his *T. leucotis*,<sup>5</sup> but that they are not identical is proved by a typical specimen in the National Museum collection.

By the arrangement above indicated the South American species of the *T. leucotis* group would stand as follows:

*Thryophilus leucotis* (Lafresnaye) (= *T. galbraithii* Auct.).—Panama.

*Thryophilus superciliaris* (Lawrence).—Western Ecuador.

*Thryophilus longirostris longirostris* (Vieillot).—Southeastern Brazil.

*Thryophilus longirostris striolatus* (Spix).—Eastern Brazil (Bahia).

*Thryophilus albipectus albipectus* (Cabanis).—Guiana and lower Amazonia.

*Thryophilus albipectus bogotensis* Hellmayr.—Venezuela to Bolivia.

*Thryophilus albipectus hypoleucus* Berlepsch and Hartert.—Orinoco region.

*Thryophilus albipectus rufiventris* (Selater).—Central and Southwestern Brazil.

*Thryophilus minor* (Pelzeln).—Southwestern Brazil and Paraguay.

*Thryophilus taniopterus* Ridgway.—Lower Amazonia.

For the privilege of describing the above specimen the writer is indebted to the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and to the kindness of Mr. W. E. Clyde Todd, its curator of ornithology.

<sup>1</sup> Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., VI, 1881, p. 207.

<sup>2</sup> Rev. Zool., 1845, p. 338.

<sup>3</sup> Ann. N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist., VII, 1860, p. 320.

<sup>4</sup> Schomburgk's Reis. Guian., III, 1848, p. 673.

<sup>5</sup> Cat. Birds Brit. Mus., VII, 1881, p. 207.

## Family ICTERIDÆ.

## ICTERUS PYRRHOPTERUS COMPSUS, new subspecies.

*Chars. subsp.*.—Similar to *Icterus pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus*, but humeral patch ferruginous instead of chestnut.

*Description.*.—Type, adult male, No. 60595, U.S.N.M.; Cuyaba, Matto Grosso, Brazil; J. Natterer.—Entire plumage glossy black, with the exception of a bright ferruginous wing patch involving all the superior coverts excepting the greater series. Length of wing (average of 4 specimens), 94.3 mm.; tail, 94.6 mm.; exposed culmen, 17 mm.; tarsus, 23.1 mm.

The character upon which this new form rests—that is, the much paler color of the reddish brown humeral area—is, notwithstanding some individual variation, quite constant in all of the considerable number of specimens examined. Birds from the neighborhood of Chapada, Matto Grosso, Brazil, are of the same form, but those from Corumba, farther to the southward, are true *pyrrhopterus*. Bonaparte's name *Pendulinus periporphyrus*<sup>1</sup> was based on the bird from Bolivia, which, as proved by specimens examined, is the same as that of Paraguay, the type locality of *pyrrhopterus*.<sup>2</sup> The present race is therefore undescribed.

## ICTERUS PYRRHOPTERUS ARGOPTILUS, new subspecies.

*Chars. subsp.*.—Like *Icterus pyrrhopterus pyrrhopterus* in color, but decidedly larger, this particularly evident in the bill and tail.

*Description.*.—Type, adult male, No. 55749, U.S.N.M.; Conchitas, Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, September, 1868; William H. Hudson.—Above and below glossy black, this including both wings and tail, with the exception of a chestnut humeral patch.

Although in color not different from typical *I. pyrrhopterus*, the birds from Buenos Ayres are so much larger that their subspecific separation seems desirable. The subjoined table of millimeter measurements exhibits the difference between the two races.

Name.	Sex.	Locality.	Wing.	Tail.	Ex- posed culmen.	Tarsus.
<i>Icterus p. argoptilus</i> <sup>3</sup> .....	Male	Buenos Ayres .....	96	105	19	24
Do.....	do	do.....	96	105	19	24
Average.....			96	105	19	24
<i>Icterus p. pyrrhopterus</i> .....	Male	Brazil .....	89	89	17	24
Do.....	do	Yungas, Bolivia .....	95	97	18	23
Do.....	do	Sapucay, Paraguay.....	92.5	91	17	23
Do.....	do	Corumba, Brazil.....	89	90	17	24
Average.....			91.4	91.8	17.2	23.5

<sup>1</sup> *Consp. Avium*, 1, 1850, p. 432.

<sup>2</sup> Vieillot, *Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.*, XXXIV, 1819, p. 543.

<sup>3</sup> Type.